

The Bulletin. SATURDAY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE WOMAN QUESTION.

A shrewd upholder of the negative in the discussion of the woman question recently remarked that the ultimate basis of all government is force, and that until woman shall be ready to shoulder the musket to maintain government, she can have no right, by means of the ballot, to share in its control. Admitting the truth of this proposition, the women of Paris, it seems, are about to solve the problem of their rights in accordance with its terms. They have demanded arms from the Commune; the Commune have ordered the formation of women battalions, and the "women battalions" are to march against the Versailles troops. The irresistible logic which, after "the colored troops had fought nobly," demanded the ballot for the colored fighter, will of necessity secure it for the Parisian virago. The news of the organization of the Amazonian legion, therefore, must have vital interest for our woman suffragists, and eager eyes will watch to see how woman is to win the political pantaloons in the breaches of the Paris fortifications.

A BENEFICENT MISSION.

The telegraph informs us that the committee recently appointed by the United States Evangelical Alliance to intercede in behalf of the religious liberty in Russia, is to assemble in London on the 27th of June next. The committee includes such distinguished citizens as Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Cyrus W. Field and Bishop Simpson, and two of the number, Rev. Dr. William Adams and John Crosby Brown, Brown, have already sailed for Europe. It is well known that of late years the intolerance of the "young Russian" party in Russia towards the Lutherans of the German or Baltic provinces of that country has been steadily intensifying. An avowed effort, in fact, is in progress in the empire of the Czar, to crush these German religionists and their Lettish and Estonian converts into conformity with the established Greek church. The ancient constitutions and privileges of the Baltic provinces have been rescinded and the severest measures adopted to Russify the alien elements of their population. It is in view of the persecuted condition of these Russian Protestants, that the Evangelical Alliance has taken action. The American committee will meet in London and Berlin similar committees appointed by the Alliance in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and other countries, and combined delegations will proceed to bring the pressure of a united sentiment of representatives from the various nations of Christendom, upon the emperor, who is at once the temporal and spiritual head of the Greek church. May we be permitted to chronicle the success of this unique assembly.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The news from Paris is bad enough, but we hope it is not sufficiently so to justify the lugubrious view of the situation taken by Dr. Holland in the current number of *Scribner's Monthly*. The editor says: "We have not, from the beginning, entertained an expectation that the French Republic would be permanent, or in any degree harmonious and prosperous; and he concludes with the following strong expression in favor of 'the nephew of his uncle':

We are not among those who sneer at Louis Napoleon. He understands the French people better than any other man living, and with all his sins, is so much wiser than the majority of the public men of the country, that he is quite worthy to stand at their head. We believe he has a sincere love of France and a desire for her progress and true glory. We have seen no evidence that he desired the war which has wrought such woe to his people and to him; and we are quite prepared, if his life be continued, to see him recalled to his old home in the Tuilleries. Nay, we should greet such a return with gladness, for he has proved himself to be better capable of taking care of France than she is of taking care of herself. It will be a glad day when France has popular culture and faith enough to maintain a republic; but that day is very far in the future.

It will be a sad day for republicanism when Louis Napoleon, or any of his dynasty comes into French control again; and we have that faith in the

progressive political civilization of the country, which causes us to believe that he never will. The advanced thought of France is in favor of popular assertion; and the only reason why it is not able to control is that it is at present too advanced. The bourgeoisie is not yet in line, and so far as political demonstration is concerned "Paris is France." Any people in that situation must fail of attaining true republicanism, simply because the intense metropolitan ideas are necessarily accompanied by intense metropolitan action such as is now being manifested in Paris. France has yet to learn that the great popular average, in which real political strength lies, is to be found in the rural masses, outside of the great cities. We have found out this fact in the United States, and have learned in addition that the safety of our republic lies in the simple impregnable integrity of our biocline class. Nowhere is the fact that "great cities are sores upon the body politic" more manifest than in the United States. Paris is giving strong proof of it just now, but we have faith that France will be able to control its capital.

French civilization has hitherto led all Europe, and we believe, will again lead all Europe, not only in politics, but in art and science. It draws from original sources, and although it is styled "Latin" in its antecedents, it is very little different in that respect from Great Britain and ourselves. If we scan history closely we will find that the German element, pure and proper, is not in the majority in British veins, although the impulses of our race may be controlled by it. The Celtic and Norman infusions were greater than the German, and it is folly to style ours a Gothic civilization in contradistinction to the Latin, which we ascribe to the French. We believe that the true spirit of French civilization tends strongly to democracy; as strongly, perhaps as that of Germany, and it is folly—almost craven—to favor the rehabilitation of Caesarism in the return of Louis Napoleon to the French empire. France is going through the purgation of fire and blood by which it is to reach political purification. In due time Germany, her present conqueror, will do the same. It will not come, however, through communism, nor the radical uprising which is now being tried, but through a chastened conservative recognition of the principle of popular rights expressed by Burke in the formula that "that which concerns all, should be handled by all." We are sorry that the editor of *Scribner's Monthly* has so little faith in the political exegesis which is coming, of which the troubles in Paris are but the premonitory peristaltic movements.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Senate—The "High Joint" Treaty—Opposition to it—Growing—The special committee—The President's General Declaration, etc., etc.

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1871.

There were three hours in executive session yesterday. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the citizens of Boston asking the Senate to make public the text of the "HIGH JOINT" TREATY.

This was very funny in view of Mr. Sumner's extra grave manner, and the fact that those who signed the petition, thanks to the New York Tribune, have already read and digested the treaty sufficiently well to know that it is not what they want for the fishing interest. Mr. Sumner also presented a protest from Gloucester, Mass., against the ratification of the treaty. The complaint is that great injury will result to the fishing interest from allowing the Canadians the same privileges in the United States as possessed by New Englanders. Both memorials were laid on the table. Senators Cameron and Morton spoke in favor of ratifying the treaty. The latter was afraid that if amendments were made it would endanger its acceptance by Great Britain. If the

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY

continues to grow as it has during the past few days a rejection of it by England would be, in a party sense, the best thing which could happen for the administration, for if it is ratified it will be a heavy load for Radicalism to carry. Yesterday, Senator Sumner received a letter from the largest claimant by the Alabama, who says, that he would rather see his and every other claimant sunk to the bottom of the sea, than that such a treaty as this administration has made should be ratified. New England grows loudly. Will this administration dare pass by and heed not its wishes? Dare it defy the land of Wendell Phillips and Ben Butler? There is no doubt but that the treaty will be ratified, probably without amendment, but if the

Senate was to wait three weeks until the people had time to examine the treaty and be heard from, it would be rejected, that is assuming that they cared right for the people's wishes. It grows weaker every day. The Democrats have as yet given no indication as to what they propose doing in the matter.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special committee appointed by the Senate to find out who stole a copy of the New York Tribune met last evening. Senators Carpenter, Conkling, Sumner and Trumbull were present. Mr. White, correspondent of the Tribune, Mr. H. J. Ramsdell of the Cincinnati Commercial, were examined and positively declined to answer where they obtained the copy which they telegraphed to their respective papers, it was determined to report them to the Senate to-day for contempt. The statute of 1857 makes it a misdemeanor to refuse to testify before a congressional committee, and on conviction, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Mr. Geo. W. Adams of the New York Herald, and Messrs. Morris and Flagg, officers of the Senate were also examined. It was decided that the copy which was used was not a Senate document, but was one of those printed for the use of the State Department.

MR. HANSCROFT DAVIS.

Assistant Secretary of State, was summoned, but instead of appearing, sent a note stating that the document did not come from the State Department, and that he had other business to attend to and could not attend. Upon what meat doth this man Davis feed that he can with impunity defy a summons of the Senate? His intercourse with the English "alf of the 'high jointers' must have elevated his ideas so that he could not come down to be a witness, and stand cheek by jowl with damned vulgar newspaper correspondents. If the Senate committee have any respect for their positions they would make this understrapper know his place, and bring him up for contempt, as they propose to do with Messrs. White and Ramsdell. The whole thing is a farce and the sooner that Congress makes all discussions public the better, as there is no way of keeping secret anything which concerns the public.

A DELEGATION FROM GEORGIA

are here pushing the claims of the notorious Foster Blodgett as Senator from Georgia. They certainly offer a sufficient reason for his admission, viz: "that the Radical party of Georgia demands it," if that is not a good enough reason for his being made a Senator I would like to know what would be?

The recent reversal by the Attorney General of Commissioner Pleasanton's decision, that the

FIVE PER CENT TAX ON DEMAND

was not collectible after August 1st, 1870, makes quite a jar in the Treasury, and will bring about the interference of Congress next session to sustain the Commissioner. Secretary Boutwell agrees with the Attorney General, that the tax is collectible during the last five months of 1870, while the Commissioner claims that the Senate Finance agreed with him before he made the decision and Congress will by legislation next session, justify his decision. The amount involved is the neat sum of \$5,000,000. Let us have peace in the Treasury.

C. & V. R. R.

Letter of Gen. Baum to the People—He Declares the Enterprise Killed Unless the Alexander County Court reconsider its Action—An Emphatic Letter.

HANOVER, ILL., May 15, 1871.

To the People on the line of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad.

On the 4th of March last it was announced that arrangements had been concluded with capitalists in London for money to build and equip the C. & V. R. R. and that the only condition to the closing of the negotiation was the maintenance of the local donations upon their original basis. Steps were immediately taken to secure the necessary action by the various town, city and county authorities on the line for an extension of time to August 1st to resume work and for two years to finish the road.

I am satisfied that if all the local authorities had acted promptly, work would have been commenced by this time, and the creditors of the road fully paid.

Unfortunately, however, the County Court of Alexander County has persistently refused to extend the time for resuming work and completing the road, under their donation contract, against, as I believe, the overwhelming voice of the people of Alexander County. No effort has been spared to induce that Court to act favorably.

I append to this card, a copy of a letter recently addressed by me to the County Judge of that county; he has not even so much as honored me with a reply.

I now state to the people on the line of the C. & V. R. R., that there is yet time to secure the construction of this road. If the County Court of Alexander County and the town authorities of Carmi and Grayville promptly extend the time for resuming work to August 1st, and two years for completing the road, I am fully satisfied that Gen. Burnside will be able to commence work and complete the road within the time named. In a letter to me of the 9th inst., he gives me the assurance that he will be able to carry out the above programme. We need not expect to have the road soon, if the local assets are not. No loss can come to the people by an extension of time; it is not wisdom then, to extend the time and make no more effort to secure the road? I appeal

to the people and the authorities to act upon this view.

GREEN B. BAUM.

The following is a copy of the letter above spoken of:

HANOVER, ILL., May 5th, 1871.

Hon. F. Brown, Judge of the County Court of Alexander County, Cairo, Ill.

DEAR SIR: From your city papers I learn that on the 2nd instant your court passed an order directing your clerk to inform the C. & V. R. R. Company that the County Court of Alexander County was willing to subscribe \$100,000 to the stock of said company, payable in county bonds, in installments of \$50,000 as the road progressed; final payment to be made when the road was completed to the Johnson county line, and regular trains run upon the same; work to be resumed within sixty days, and the railroad to be commenced to be put on the back of the bonds limiting the liability for interest until money to pay interest could be levied and collected, and providing that the bonds should be absolutely void if the railroad was not completed within two years.

Assuming from what I saw in the papers, that your Court took no steps looking in the direction of carrying out the "donation contract," made in November, 1867, by your county, and the Railroad Company, to inform you that it is impossible for the R. R. Company to accept the terms of your order.

1st. Because the Bonds issued under the provisions of the order would absolutely meet with no sale prior to the completion of the Railroad, and would, therefore, practically be of no pecuniary advantage in securing the completion of the road.

2d. Because, after the completion of the road, they would meet with no sale until each Bond was endorsed by your Court to the effect that the conditions had been complied with; and the Railroad having been completed, your Bonds would not be needed.

3. Because the negotiations for funds to complete the road depend upon the carrying out in good faith, by local authorities, of the contracts for donations, and an acceptance of the terms of your order would inevitably lead to an abandonment of the present plans for raising money, and the postponement of the resumption of work until new plans could be matured to secure the success of the enterprise.

I state to you most solemnly, and in all candor, that the fate of the enterprise is in the hands of the County Court of Alexander County. If you wish to defeat the success of the work, continue to refuse to carry out the "donation contract." If you earnestly desire the prosperity of your city, by securing the completion of the road, call your court together and pass an order extending the time for the resumption of work, and the completion of the road under the "donation contract."

I am no alarmist but I warn you of the danger of the course your Court has taken. It is a vain delusion to think, because Cairo is at the confluence of two great rivers, that railroads must necessarily seek it as a terminus. Already combinations are made, and making, to divert to other points trade that should naturally come to Cairo. Evansville by four roads, and Shawneetown by two, will soon draw off trade that, upon the completion of the C. & V. R. R., would naturally come to Cairo.

At present, all the counties north of Cairo desire the completion of a road, and will aid the C. & V. R. R. Eight months hence, if work is not resumed, most of the aid will be diverted to other enterprises.

I cannot believe that you desire to defeat this great work. I feel sure that a large majority of the electors of your county will gladly endorse the action of your Court to carry out the "donation contract." I appeal to you, sir, in this critical moment, to lay hold of the matter and speedily bring it to a successful issue.

Yours, very respectfully,

GREEN B. BAUM.

Att'y C. & V. R. Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

New Custom House, Cairo, Ills.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Superintendent of the New Custom House, at Cairo, Ills., until 4 o'clock p.m., the 21st day of May, 1871, for filling and grading the Custom House Block. The proposals to be made for the cubic yard delivered, and will be measured after the work is completed. The proposals to be retained until completion of the contract. The proposals to be made for the filling and grading of the Custom House Block, to be made for the cubic yard delivered, and will be measured after the work is completed. The proposals to be retained until completion of the contract. The proposals to be made for the filling and grading of the Custom House Block, to be made for the cubic yard delivered, and will be measured after the work is completed. The proposals to be retained until completion of the contract.

WANTED, AGENTS.

Seventy-five to two hundred dollars per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fold, tuck, blind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$100 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "elastic lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing. We pay agents \$75 to \$200 per month, exclusive of expenses, a commission from twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms, apply to or address,

C. H. SEASE, Sup't.

436 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

State of Illinois, Alexander County, ss: To all whom these presents shall come, I, J. L. 1871, of the Alexander County Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of minor Michael Stappleton, deceased. Notice of resignation.

To all persons concerned—Take notice, that the undersigned, guardian of the person and property of Michael Stappleton, minor heir of Peter Stappleton, deceased, will, on the third day of the next term, A. D. 1871, of the said court, to be holden at the court house in the city of Cairo, in said county, on the third day of May next, present his said court for acceptance, his resignation of the office of guardian of said Michael Stappleton, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN CANNON,

Guardian of Michael Stappleton.

Dated at Cairo, Ills., this 17th day of April, 1871.

april-17-71

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